



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

A

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/823,215	03/30/2001	Judith A. Goldstein	42390P10854	6074

8791 7590 11/30/2005

BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SEVENTH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030

EXAMINER

COFFY, EMMANUEL

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2157

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/823,215

Applicant(s)

GOLDSTEIN, JUDITH A.

Examiner

Emmanuel Coffy

Art Unit

2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 23 and 24 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the Amendment filed on 21 September 2005. Claims 1-30 are pending. Claims 1, 12, 18 and 26 are amended with claims 23 and 24 canceled.

Response to Arguments

2. In response to the last Office Action, applicant endeavored to amend the claims to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention (remarks 2nd paragraph, page 10.) Applicant asserts that based on the above amendment and presented arguments all outstanding objections and rejections should be withdrawn. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of new grounds of rejection.

3. The dependent and non-amended claims stand rejected as articulated in the last Office Action and all objections not addressed in Applicant's response are herein reiterated. Applicant is advised that only the significant amendments are herein addressed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 2, 4-5, 7, 8, 12 and 14 directed to an apparatus and a method are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Petersen et al. (US 6,484,207) in view of Crutcher (US 5,964,834.)

Petersen teaches a network data switch which includes a memory buffer to which information is copied from a computing system selected via the network data switch from two or more network devices coupled with the network data switch as a result of a first substantially predetermined event. (See abstract).

Claim 1:

Referring to claim 1, Petersen substantially teaches an apparatus comprising: a switch-box, wherein the switch-box comprises a memory buffer and a control, the memory buffer to which information is copied from a computing system selected via the switch-box from two or more computing systems coupled with the switch-box as a result of the control recognizing a first predetermined event. (See Fig.1 and col. 5, lines 23-25, see also Fig. 4, storage control (412), retrieval control (438), buffer 3 (430.))

Petersen is silent about "wherein the first computing system comprises a standard cut-and-copy buffer and wherein the execution of the first dedicated predetermined event causes the information to be copied to the memory buffer in the switch-box and not to the standard cut-and-copy buffer of the first computing system."

However, Crutcher discloses a method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors enrolled therein. See Fig. 4 (110), col. 7, line 38-61 and col. 10, lines 43-65. (a user input is interpreted as a first dedicated predetermined event. See Fig. 5(152); clipboard (110) is both the switch box and the

memory buffer which is external to the first computing system. See Fig. 4.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the switching system taught by Petersen with the method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors disclosed by Crutcher because such system would automatically share data among clipboards of multiple workstations, without the time consuming user operations.

Claim 2:

Petersen substantially teaches the apparatus of claim 1 as discussed above. Petersen is silent about "wherein the information copied from the first computing system selected via the switch-box is copied to a second computing system of the two or more computing systems as a result of the control recognizing a second dedicated predetermined event wherein the second dedicated predetermined event is an indication to copy the information from the memory buffer in the switch-box to the second computing system."

However, Crutcher discloses a method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors enrolled therein. See Fig. 4 (110), col. 7, line 38-61 and col. 10, lines 43-65. (a user input is interpreted as a second dedicated predetermined event. See Fig. 5(152); clipboard (110) is both the switch box and the memory buffer which is external to the second computing system. See Fig. 4.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the switching system taught by Petersen with the method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors

Art Unit: 2157

disclosed by Crutcher because such system would automatically share data among clipboards of multiple workstations, without the time consuming user operations.

Claim 4:

Referring to claim 4, Petersen teaches the apparatus of claim 3 further comprising a timer employed, at least in part, to recognize the first and second keystroke sequences.

A clock and timer are inherent parts of a computer; therefore, claim 4 is rejected.

Claim 5:

Referring to claim 5, Petersen teaches the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the switch-box is adapted to allow the memory buffer and a single set of interface devices to be selectively coupled at substantially individual times with a one of the two or more computing systems based, at least in part, on a user selection.

(See col. 6, lines 30-35).

Claim 7:

Referring to claim 7, Petersen teaches the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the two or more computing systems are coupled with the switch-box via a data transfer coupling (See Fig. 1 (110)) and a set of interface device couplings. (See Fig. 1 (118)).

Claim 8:

Referring to claim 8, Petersen teaches the apparatus of claim 7, wherein the data transfer coupling comprises a parallel interface. (See col. 1, lines 48-50).

Claim 12:

A method comprising:

copying information from one of at least two or more computing systems to an external buffer included in a switch-box, the switch-box being accessible by the two or more computing systems, the copying occurring as a result of a control recognizing a predetermined event, wherein the control is included in the switch-box. (See Fig.1 and col. 5, lines 23-25, **see also Fig. 4, storage control (412), retrieval control (438), buffer 3 (430.)**)

Petersen is silent about “wherein the first computing system comprises a standard cut-and-copy buffer and wherein the execution of the first dedicated predetermined event causes the information to be copied to the external buffer in the switch-box and not to the standard cut-and-copy buffer of the first computing system.”

However, Crutcher discloses a method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors enrolled therein. See Fig. 4 (110), col. 7, line 38-61 and col. 10, lines 43-65. (a user input is interpreted as a first dedicated predetermined event. See Fig. 5(152); clipboard (110) is both the switch box and the memory buffer which is external to the first computing system. See Fig. 4.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the switching system taught by Petersen with the method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors disclosed by Crutcher because such system would automatically share data among clipboards of multiple workstations, without the time consuming user operations.

Claim 14:

Petersen substantially teaches method of claim 12 as discussed above. Petersen

is silent about "further comprising copying the information the external buffer to a second computing system of the two or more computing systems as a result of a second dedicated predetermined event wherein the second dedicated predetermined event is an indication to copy the information from the external buffer in the switch-box to the second computing system."

However, Crutcher discloses a method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors enrolled therein. See Fig. 4 (110), col. 7, line 38-61 and col. 10, lines 43-65. (a user input is interpreted as a second dedicated predetermined event. See Fig. 5(152); clipboard (110) is both the switch box and the memory buffer which is external to the second computing system. See Fig. 4.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the switching system taught by Petersen with the method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors disclosed by Crutcher because such system would automatically share data among clipboards of multiple workstations, without the time consuming user operations.

6. Claims 3, 6, 13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Petersen et al. (US '207) in view of D'Arlach et al. (US 6,026,433.)

Claim 3:

Referring to claim 3, it recites the apparatus of claim 2, wherein the first and second substantially predetermined events are substantially predetermined respective first and second keystroke sequences.

Peterson teaches first and second substantially predetermined events.

Peterson is silent about keystroke sequences as the respective first and second events.

However, D'Arlach teaches a method of editing a web site in a client-server environment. (See col. 5, lines 26-27 and lines 52-55). (A user first selects a template by using a keyboard and then the user submits changes again by using the keyboard.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the predetermined events taught by Petersen with editing a web site in a network environment as disclosed by D'Arlach. Such a system would allow a user to perform editing functions remotely.

Claim 6:

Referring to claim 6, it recites the apparatus of claim 5, wherein the single set of interface devices comprises at least one of: a keyboard, a display monitor and a pointing device.

Peterson fails to suggest a keyboard, a display monitor and a pointing device as a set of interface devices. However, D'Arlach specifically teaches this limitation at col. 3, lines 50-53.

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the switching system taught by Petersen with the system disclosed by D'Arlach. A system consisting of a keyboard, a display monitor and a pointing device is a conventional system.

Claim 13:

Referring to claim 13, it recites the method of claim 12, wherein copying

information to the external buffer is accomplished by employing a standard cut-and-paste buffer of the one of at least two or more computing systems.

Peterson fails to suggest employing a standard cut-and-paste buffer of the one of at least two or more computing systems. However, D'Arlach specifically teaches this limitation at col. 6, lines 21-43.

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the switching system taught by Petersen with the system disclosed by D'Arlach. Such a system would allow a user to perform editing functions remotely.

Furthermore, Crutcher discloses a method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors enrolled therein. See Fig. 4 (110), col. 7, line 38-61 and col. 10, lines 43-65. (a user input is interpreted as a first dedicated predetermined event. See Fig. 5(152); clipboard (110) is both the switch box and the memory buffer which is external to the first computing system. See Fig. 4.)

Claim 15:

Referring to claim 14, it recites the method of claim 14, wherein the first and second substantially predetermined events comprise substantially predetermined, substantially time-limited respective first and second keystroke sequences.

Peterson teaches first and second substantially predetermined events. Neither Peterson is silent about keystroke sequences as the respective first and second events.

However, D'Arlach teaches a method of editing a web site in a client-server environment. (See col. 5, lines 26-27 and lines 52-55). (A user first selects a

template by using a keyboard and then the user submits changes again by using the keyboard.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the predetermined events taught by Petersen with editing a web site in a network environment as disclosed by D'Arlach. Such a system would allow a user to perform editing functions remotely.

7. Claims 16-18, 19-22 and 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over D'Arlach et al. (US 6,026,433) in view of Petersen et al. (U.S. 6,484,207) in further view of Crutcher (US 5,964,834.)

D'Arlach substantially teaches the invention including a method for creating and editing a Web site in a client-server computer network. (See abstract).

Claim 16:

Referring to claims 16, Peterson substantially teaches the method of claim 15 as discussed above. Petersen is silent about "wherein the first and second keystroke sequences are keystroke sequences defined by respective operating systems of the one of the more computing systems and the another computing system of the two or more computing systems for accessing standard cut-and-paste buffers employed by those systems."

However, Crutcher discloses a method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors enrolled therein. See Fig. 4 (110), col. 7, line 38-61 and col. 10, lines 43-65. (a user input is interpreted as a first dedicated predetermined event. See Fig. 5(152); clipboard (110) is both the switch box and the

memory buffer which is external to the first computing system. See Fig. 4.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the switching system taught by Petersen with the method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors disclosed by Crutcher because such system would automatically share data among clipboards of multiple workstations, without the time consuming user operations.

Neither Peterson nor Crutcher specifically addresses the keystroke sequences as the respective first and second events.

However, D'Arlach teaches a method of editing a web site in a client-server environment. (See col. 5, lines 26-27 and lines 52-55). (A user first selects a template by using a keyboard and then the user submits changes again by using the keyboard.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the predetermined events taught by Petersen and the method and system for sharing data in a computer network taught by Crutcher with editing a web site in a network environment as disclosed by D'Arlach. Such a system would allow a user to perform editing functions remotely.

Claim 17

Peterson substantially teaches the method of claim 12 as discussed above.

Petersen is silent about "wherein the first and second keystroke sequences are substantially dedicated keystroke sequences for copying information to and from the external buffer."

However, Crutcher discloses a method and system for sharing data in a

computer network having multiple processors enrolled therein. See Fig. 4 (110), col. 7, line 38-61 and col. 10, lines 43-65. (a user input is interpreted as a first dedicated predetermined event. See Fig. 5(152); clipboard (110) is both the switch box and the memory buffer which is external to the first computing system. See Fig. 4.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the switching system taught by Petersen with the method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors disclosed by Crutcher because such system would automatically share data among clipboards of multiple workstations, without the time consuming user operations.

Neither Peterson nor Crutcher specifically addresses the keystroke sequences as the respective first and second events.

However, D'Arlach teaches a method of editing a web site in a client-server environment. (See col. 5, lines 26-27 and lines 52-55). (A user first selects a template by using a keyboard and then the user submits changes again by using the keyboard corresponding to the first and second keystroke sequences as substantially dedicated keystroke sequences.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the predetermined events taught by Petersen and the method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors disclosed by Crutcher with editing a web site in a network environment as disclosed by D'Arlach. Such a system would allow a user to perform editing functions remotely.

Claim 18:

D'Arlach substantially teaches a method comprising:

associating the copied information with the associated user-id in the network cut-and-paste data-structure. (See col. 3, line 64 to col. 5, line 5.)

D'Arlach does not expressly disclose determining by a control in a switch-box that a first dedicated predetermined event has been generated by a user at a first computing system, wherein the user has an associated user-id and wherein the first computing system comprises a standard cut-and-copy buffer;

copying information from the first computing system to a network cut-and-paste data-structure as a result of the first dedicated predetermined event; wherein the first dedicated predetermined event is an indication to copy the information to the network cut-and-paste data-structure and not to the standard cut-and-copy buffer of the first computing system. However, Petersen prominently teaches a memory buffer in conjunction with a switch-box. (See Fig.1 and col. 5, lines 14-25, see also Fig. 4, storage control (412), retrieval control (438), buffer 3 (430.))

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the switching system taught by Petersen with the copying system disclosed by D'Arlach because it would allow a user to perform editing functions remotely by providing access to the Internet.

Neither Petersen nor D'Arlach specifically teaches a first computing system comprising a standard cut-and-copy buffer. However, Crutcher discloses such limitations. See Fig. 4 (110), col. 7, line 38-61 and col. 10, lines 43-65. (a user input is interpreted as

a first dedicated predetermined event. See Fig. 5(152); clipboard (110) is both the switch box and the memory buffer which is external to the first computing system. See Fig. 4.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the switching system taught by Petersen and the teachings of D'Arlach with the method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors disclosed by Crutcher because such system would automatically share data among clipboards of multiple workstations, without the time consuming user operations.

Claim 19:

D'Arlach substantially teaches the method of claim 18 as discussed above.

D'Arlach is silent about "further comprising:

determining by the control that a second dedicated predetermined event has been generated by the user at a second computing system;

searching the network cut-and-paste data structure as a result of the second dedicated predetermined event wherein the second dedicated predetermined event is an indication to copy the information from the network cut-and-paste data structure to the second computing system;

determining that the copied information associated with the associated user-id exists in the network cut-and-paste data structure; and

as a result, pasting the copied information from the network cut-and-paste data structure to the second computing system."

However, Crutcher discloses a method and system for sharing data in a

computer network having multiple processors enrolled therein. See Fig. 4 (110), col. 7, line 38-61 and col. 10, lines 43-65. (a user input is interpreted as a second dedicated predetermined event. See Fig. 5(152); clipboard (110) is both the switch box and the memory buffer which is external to the second computing system. See Fig. 4.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the switching system taught by Petersen with the method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors disclosed by Crutcher because such system would automatically share data among clipboards of multiple workstations, without the time consuming user operations.

Claim 20:

Referring to claim 20, D'Arlach teaches the method of claim 19, wherein determining that the network copy request was generated comprises recognizing a first substantially predetermined, substantially time-limited event. (See col. 11, lines 36-37).

Claim 21:

Referring to claim 21, D'Arlach teaches the method of claim 20, wherein determining that the network paste request has been generated comprises recognizing a second substantially predetermined, substantially time-limited event. (See col. 5, lines 52-54).

Claim 22:

Referring to claim 22, D'Arlach teaches the method of claim 21, wherein the first and second substantially predetermined, substantially time-limited events comprise respective first and second keystroke sequences. (See col. 5, lines 26-27 and lines 52-

55). (A user first selects a template by using a keyboard and then the user submits changes again by using the keyboard).

Claim 25:

Referring to claim 25, D'Arlach teaches the method of claim 18, wherein copying information comprises employing a standard cut-and-paste buffer for an operating system of the first computing system. (See col. 5, lines 47-52).

Claim 26:

D'Arlach substantially teaches an article comprising: a storage medium having a plurality of machine-readable instructions, wherein when the instructions are executed by a computing system, the instructions provide for determining by a control in a switch-box that a first dedicated predetermined event has been generated by a user at a first computing system, wherein the user has an associated user-id and wherein the first computing system comprises a standard cut-and-copy buffer;

copying information from the first computing system to a network cut-and-paste data-structure and not to the standard cut-and-copy buffer of the first computing system as a result of the execution of the first dedicated predetermined event; and

associating the copied information with the associated user-id in the network cut-and-paste data-structure. (See col. 3, line 64 to col. 5, line 5.)

D'Arlach does not expressly disclose a memory buffer in conjunction with a switch-box. However, Petersen prominently teaches a memory buffer in conjunction with a switch-box. (See Fig.1 and col. 5, lines 14-25, see also Fig. 4, storage control (412), retrieval control (438), buffer 3 (430.))

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to use the switching system taught by Petersen with the copying system disclosed by D'Arlach because it would allow a user to perform editing functions remotely by providing access to the Internet.

Neither Petersen nor D'Arlach specifically teaches a first computing system comprising a standard cut-and-copy buffer. However, Crutcher discloses a method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors enrolled therein. See Fig. 4 (110), col. 7, line 38-61 and col. 10, lines 43-65. (a user input is interpreted as a first dedicated predetermined event. See Fig. 5(152); clipboard (110) is both the switch box and the memory buffer which is external to the first computing system. See Fig. 4.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the switching system taught by Petersen with the method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors disclosed by Crutcher because such system would automatically share data among clipboards of multiple workstations, without the time consuming user operations.

Claim 27:

D'Arlach substantially teaches the article of claim 26 as discussed above, including determining the copied information associated with the associated user-id exists in the network cut-and-paste data structure; and as a result, pasting the copied information from the cut-and-paste data-structure to a the second computing system." (See col. 3, line 64 to col. 5, line 5.)

D'Arlach is silent about " further comprising instructions for determining by the control that a second dedicated predetermined event has been generated by the user at a second computing system; searching the network cut-and-paste data structure as a result of the second dedicated predetermined event wherein the second dedicated predetermined event is an indication to copy the information from the network cut-and-paste data structure to the second computing system; However, Crutcher discloses a method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors enrolled therein. See Fig. 4 (110), col. 7, line 38-61 and col. 10, lines 43-65. (a user input is interpreted as a second dedicated predetermined event. See Fig. 5(152); clipboard (110) is both the switch box and the memory buffer which is external to the second computing system. See Fig. 4.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the switching system taught by Petersen with the method and system for sharing data in a computer network having multiple processors disclosed by Crutcher because such system would automatically share data among clipboards of multiple workstations, without the time consuming user operations.

Admission

8. In the First Office Action, Official Notice was taken regarding claims 9-11. Since applicant did not convincingly rebut said rejection, it is henceforth considered an admission.

CONCLUSION

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Runaldue et al. (U.S. 6,128,654) teaches "Method and Apparatus for Transmitting Multiple Copies by Replicating Data Identifiers."
- Erimli (U.S. 6,487,199) teaches "Method and Apparatus for Maintaining Randomly Accessible Copy Number Information On a Network Switch."
- Yu et al. (U.S. 6,504,846) teaches "Method and Apparatus For Reclaiming Buffers Using A Single Buffer Bit."
- Selkirk et al. (U.S. 6,779,094) teaches " Apparatus And Method For Instant Copy Of Data By Writing New Data To An Additional Physical Storage Area."

10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.**

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Emmanuel Coffy whose telephone number is (571) 272-3997. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00 P.M.

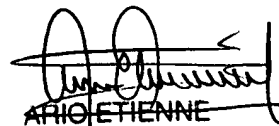
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>.

Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Emmanuel Coffy
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2157

***EC
November 17, 2005


ARIO ETIENNE
PRIMARY EXAMINER